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Abstract: The reaction of aldimines with alpha-(hydroxyimino) ketones of type 10 (1,2-diketone monooximes) was used to prepare 2-unsubstituted imidazole 3-oxides 11 bearing an alkanol chain at N(1) (Scheme 2, Table 1). These products were transformed into the corresponding 2H-imidazol-2-ones 13 and 2H-imidazole-2-thiones 14 by treatment with Ac2O and 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione, respectively (Scheme 3). The three-component reaction of 10, formaldehyde, and an alkane-1,omega-diamine 15 gave the bis[1H-imidazole 3-oxides] 16 (Scheme 4, Table 2). With Ac2O, 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione or Raney-Ni, the latter reacted to give the corresponding bis[2H-imidazol-2-ones] 19 and 20, bis[2H-imidazol-2-thione] 21, and bis[imidazole] 22, respectively (Schemes 5 and 6). The structures of 11a and 16b were established by X-ray crystallography.

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Synthesis of New Bis-Imidazole Derivatives

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The reaction of aldimines with α-(hydroxyimino)ketones of type 10 (1,2-diketone monooximes) was used to prepare 2-unsubstituted imidazole 3-oxides 11 bearing a functionalized alkyl residue at N(1). These products were transformed into the corresponding imidazole-2-ones 13 and imidazole-2-thiones 14 by treatment with Ac₂O and 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione, respectively. The three-component reaction of 10, formaldehyde, and an alkane-1,ω-diamine 15 gave the bis-(imidazole 3-oxides) 16. With Ac₂O, 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione or Raney-Ni, the latter reacted to give the corresponding bis-(imidazol-2(3H)-ones) 19, bis-(imidazol-2(3H)-thiones) 20, and bis-imidazoles 22, respectively. The structures of 11a and 16b were established by X-ray crystallography.
1. Introduction.

The importance of imidazole and benzimidazole derivatives both in the field of biologically active compounds and in organic synthesis is well documented (see for example [1–9]). Complexes of imidazoles [10] and imidazole derived carbenes [11] with diverse metal cations have also been studied extensively. In a series of recent papers, the synthesis of 2-unsubstituted imidazole N-oxides was reported [12–15]. These derivatives were shown to be useful starting materials for the preparation of other imidazoles, such as imidazole-2-thiones, imidazole-2-carbonitriles, imidazol-2-ones, and N-alkyl or N-arylimidazol-2-amines. An important feature of the structure of imidazole N-oxides 1 is their similarity with nitrones, which are well known 1,3-dipoles applied for the synthesis of N,O-containing five-membered heterocycles [16]. In the case of the electron-deficient 2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)ethene-1,1-dicarbonitrile (BTF, 2), the reaction with 2-unsubstituted imidazole-3-oxides 1 led to imidazol-2-ylidenepropanedinitriles 3 and hexafluoroacetone. The formation of these products occurred via a regioselective [2+3]-cycloaddition to give 4 and subsequent fragmentation to produce 3 (Scheme 1). The reaction was proposed to proceed stepwise via a zwitterionic intermediate 5, which, in the presence of H₂O, underwent the conversion to imidazol-2-ones [15].

Scheme 1

A similar reaction pattern is observed when perfluoropropene is used as a dipolarophile. After elimination of carbonic difluoride (F₂C=O), the labile cycloadduct of type 4 gives the corresponding 2-(1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl)imidazole [17].
Recently, new approaches for the synthesis of both imidazoles and imidazole N-oxides were published [18] [19]. Taking into account that imidazole N-oxides can easily be deoxygenated, the second approach opens access to a larger number of differently functionalized derivatives. Considering the type of starting materials applied in the syntheses of imidazole N-oxides, oximes and mono-oximes of 1,2-dicarbonyl compounds (α-(hydroxyimino)ketones) are of special interest. In the latter case, the synthesis can be performed with an aldimine or, alternatively, in a three-component reaction with a primary amine and an aldehyde. However, it has been reported that in the three-component reaction with formaldehyde, isomerization of the initially formed imidazole N-oxide to the corresponding imidazol-2-one already takes place in the reaction mixture [20].

As a continuation of our studies on imidazoles and imidazole N-oxides, the preparation of imidazole N-oxides bearing functionalized side chains should be elaborated. The only report on optically active imidazole N-oxides presented a method based on the use of α-amino acids as the amino component in the three-component reaction [21]. However, racemization during the formation of the imidazole ring was a serious problem, and in some cases, only completely racemized products were obtained. In a very recent paper, chiral β-aminoalcohols with the stereogenic centre in the α- or β-position were reacted with glyoxal, formaldehyde, and ammonia to give optically active imidazoles of type 6 and 7 [9]. In another paper, the same method is reported for the synthesis of bis-imidazole 8. The authors claim that by using (R,R)-and (S,S)-1,2-diphenylethane-1,2-diamine the (R,R) and (S,S) enantiomer of 8, respectively, was obtained. However, no data regarding their optical activity or e,e-values are given [18].

Formulae 6, 7, and 8
To the best of our knowledge, there are no known reports on the preparation of imidazoles and bis-(imidazole N-oxides) by using aminoalcohols and diamines, respectively, in reactions with α-(hydroxyimino)ketones. In the present paper, we describe first results of this approach.

2. Results and Discussion.

2.1. Preparation of 1-(Hydroxyalkyl)imidazole 3-Oxides. In analogy to the already described preparations of 1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)- and 1,3,5-tris-(3-hydroxypropyl)-perhydro-1,3,5-triazines (12a and 12b, resp.) [22], compounds 12c, 12d and 12e were obtained by treatment of the corresponding aminoalcohols with paraformaldehyde in MeOH. The crude products were used for the condensation with α-(hydroxyimino)ketones 10 in refluxing EtOH (Scheme 2). Under these conditions, perhydrotriazines 12 are known to undergo dissociation [12], and the monomeric formaldehyde imines reacted with 10 to give imidazole 3-oxides 11 (Table 1) according to the known mechanism (cf. [23]).

Scheme 2

Table 1. Imidazole 3-Oxides 11 Prepared from 10 and 12.

All imidazole 3-oxides 11 were characterized by their spectroscopic and analytical data. In most cases, the crystalline products contained variable amounts of H2O. The 1H-NMR spectra show a characteristic down-field shifted signal for H–C(2) at
8.2–8.5 ppm. Furthermore, the structure of **11a** was established by X-ray crystallography (*Fig. 1*).

*Fig. 1. ORTEP-Plot* [24] *of the molecular structure of 11a* (arbitrary numbering of the atoms, 50% probability ellipsoids, the H₂O molecule is not shown)

The asymmetric unit contains one zwitterionic molecule and half of a H₂O molecule, which sits on a C₂-axis. The hydroxy group forms an intermolecular H-bond with the oxide O-atom of a neighboring molecule and thereby links the molecules into extended chains which run in the [1 –1 0] and [1 1 0] directions and can be described by a graph set motif [25] of C(8). Each H₂O molecule forms two intermolecular H-bonds with the oxide O-atoms of two C₂-related zwitterionic molecules, thereby crosslinking the two directions of the extended chains into two-dimensional networks, which lie parallel to the (001) plane.

According to [14], treatment of imidazole 3-oxides of type **11** in CH₂Cl₂ with Ac₂O led to their isomerization to imidazol-2-ones, even at 0–5°. Heating of solutions of imidazol-2-ones in Ac₂O resulted in the acetylation of N(3) [14]. In the case of **11b,c, and e**, the reaction with excess Ac₂O at 0° to room temperature resulted not only in the isomerization but also in acetylation of the OH group to yield the corresponding acetates **13** (*Scheme 3*). In none of the cases was acetylation of N(3) observed. In the IR as well as in the ¹³C-NMR spectra, the presence of an ester and a urea C=O group is evidenced by absorptions at *ca.* 1740 and 1670 cm⁻¹ and 170 and 155 ppm, respectively.
In analogy to previously reported transformations of 2-unsubstituted imidazole 3-oxides [12], compounds 11a and 11e, respectively, reacted easily with 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione to give the corresponding imidazole-2-thiones 14a and 14b in high yield (Scheme 3).

Due to the fact that bis-imidazoles are of interest in the field of coordination chemistry [11], reactions of alkanediamines 15 with aldehydes and 10 were carried out in refluxing EtOH. In the case of formaldehyde used in excess (2.5 equiv.), the three-component reaction yielded 2-unsubstituted products 16 with a variable length of the aliphatic chain, which connects the two imidazole residues (Scheme 4, Table 2). The reaction with ethane-1,2-diamine (15a), 10b, and acetaldehyde gave the expected bis-(imidazole 3-oxide) 16c with the Me group at C(2) of the imidazole.

Table 2. Prepared Bis-(imidazole 3-Oxides) 16.

The spectroscopic data confirm the structures of the bis-(imidazole 3-oxides) 16, and in the case of 16b, the structure has been established by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2). The heterocyclic molecule has crystallographic C2 symmetry. The asymmetric unit includes a H2O molecule in a general position so that the ratio of heterocyclic molecules to H2O is 1:2. The two oxide O-atoms in each bis-imidazole molecule are bridged by a pair of intermolecular H-bonds from each of two H2O molecules. Thus, two H2O
molecules and the two oxide O-atoms from a single heterocyclic molecule combine to form a $C_2$-symmetric H-bonded loop with a graph set motif of $R_{2,4}^2$(8).

Fig. 2. ORTEP-Plot [24] of the molecular structure of 16b (arbitrary numbering of the atoms, 50% probability ellipsoids, the H$_2$O molecule is not shown)

It is worth mentioning that the attempted synthesis of a 1-(2-aminoethyl)imidazole 3-oxide from 15a, formaldehyde, and 10a in a ratio of 1:1:1 did not afford the expected product and, again, 16a was obtained. As an alternative method, monoacetylated diamines 17 were reacted with formaldehyde, and the crude imines obtained thereby were heated together with 10 in EtOH. Under these conditions, imidazole 3-oxides of type 18 were formed and isolated as crystalline materials (Scheme 4).

The reactivity of bis-(imidazole 3-oxides) of type 16 toward Ac$_2$O was tested using 16a. The isomerization to give the bis-(imidazole-2-one) 19 was achieved by heating 16a in a 1:1 mixture of CHCl$_3$ and Ac$_2$O under reflux for 3 h (Scheme 5). On the other hand, heating of 16a in boiling Ac$_2$O resulted in complete acetylation of the rearranged product, and 20a was obtained in fair yield (Scheme 5). The analogous reaction sequence was observed with 16e and 16f.

Scheme 5

The conversion of 2-unsubstituted imidazole 3-oxides to imidazole-2-thiones using 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione (cf. Scheme 3) was applied efficiently
in the case of 16e. The reaction was carried out in CHCl₃ at room temperature, and the
bis-(imidazole-2-thione) 21 precipitated from the solution (Scheme 6).

Scheme 6

Finally, the deoxygenation of 16f with Raney-Ni in EtOH led to the bis-
imidazole derivative 22 (Scheme 6).

3. Conclusion. –

The present study shows that the synthesis of 2-unsubstituted imidazole 3-oxides
based on the three-component reaction of an α-(hydroxyimino)ketone, formaldehyde,
and an amino component is a convenient and efficient access to new derivatives derived
from aminoalcohols and diamines. In the case of enantiomerically pure aminoalcohols,
optically active products are formed without any racemization. The readily available
bis-imidazole derivatives obtained from aliphatic α,ω-diamines are attractive ligands for
the preparation of new metal complexes.

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Experimental Part


IR: *NEXUS FT-IR* spectrophotometer, in KBr; in cm⁻¹. ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR: *Tesla BS567A* (80 and 20 MHz, resp.) or *Bruker AC 300* instrument (300 and 75.5 MHz, resp.), in CDCl₃, CD₃OD or (D₆)DMSO; TMS as an internal standard. The multiplicity of the ¹³C-NMR signals was deduced from the DEPT spectra. MS (EI, ESI or CI): *Finnigan MAT-90* or *Finnigan SSQ-700* instruments. Elemental analyses were performed in the Analytical Laboratory of the University of Zürich.

2. Starting materials. α-(Hydroxyimino)ketones 10 were obtained according to known protocols: butane-2,3-dione monooxime (10a) [26a], 1-phenylpropane-1,2-dione 1-oxime (10b) [26b] and 1-phenylpropane-1,2-dione 2-oxime (10c) [26c] by nitrosation of the corresponding ketones using isoamyl nitrate, 1,2-diphenylethane-1,2-dione monooxime (benzil monooxime, 10d) [26d] from dibenzoyl (benzil) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride.

3. Preparation of 1,3,5-Trisubstituted-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1,3,5-triazines 12. Prepared analogously to a known protocol [22] from the following amines: 2-aminoethan-1-ol (9a), 3-aminopropan-1-ol (9b), 1-aminopropan-2-ol (9c), 2-aminobutan-1-ol ((RS)-9d), (+)-(S)-1-aminopropan-2-ol ((S)-9e), and (+)-(1S,2S)-2-amino-1-phenylpropane-1,3-diol ((S,S)-9e), respectively. In a standard procedure, to the soln. of the corresponding aminoalcohol (0.10 mol) in MeOH (100 ml), 0.11 mol of paraformaldehyde was added and the resulting suspension was stirred overnight. Then, the excess of paraformaldehyde was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 12 as a colorless or pale yellow oil in quantitative yield. The crude products 12 were used in the next step without purification.
4. Synthesis of 1-Hydroxyalkylimidazole 3-Oxides 11. A soln. of 10 mmol of dione monooxime (10a–d) and 12 mmol of the corresponding 12 in abs. EtOH was heated for 3 h. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting oil was washed twice with Et2O, treated with acetone, and cooled. The product was obtained as a white solid, usually as a hydrate with a variable amount of H2O. Samples for analysis were recrystallized from appropriate solvents. In the case of 11e, g, and l, the resulting mixtures were purified by column chromatography (CC).

1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11a). Yield\(^3\): 145 mg (88%). Colorless solid. M.p. 106–107º (CHCl3/hexane). IR: 3470–2700vs (br.), 1626m, 1447m, 1404s, 1386m, 1346s, 1324s, 1194m, 1149m, 1092s, 1075s, 830m, 755m, 630s, 607s. \(^1\)H-NMR (CDCl3): 7.95 (s, H–C(2)); 3.88, 3.85 (2t, 2 CH2); 2.14, 2.11 (2s, 2 Me). \(^13\)C-NMR (CDCl3): 125.9, 121.6 (2s, C(4), C(5)); 125.8 (d, C(2)); 60.3, 48.5 (2t, 2 CH2); 8.7, 7.1 (2q, 2 Me). CI-MS: 157 (17, [M+1]\(^+\)), 141 (100). Anal. calc. for C7H12N2O2 · 0.5 H2O (165.20): C 50.90, H 7.93, N 16.96; found C 50.88, H 7.50, N 17.08.

Suitable crystals for an X-ray crystal structure determination were grown from CHCl3/hexane by slow evaporation of the solvent at r.t.

1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11b). Yield\(^3\): 177 mg (81%). Colorless crystals. M.p. 186–188º (CHCl3/hexane). IR: 3350–2800vs (br.), 1614m, 1442m, 1389m, 1382m, 1353s, 1249m, 1213m, 1055vs, 770s, 716s, 699s, 608s. \(^1\)H-NMR (CDCl3): 8.27 (s, H–C(2)); 7.55–7.34 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.05, 3.84 (2t, 2 CH2); 2.27 (s, Me). \(^13\)C-NMR (CDCl3): 129.7, 128.7, 128.3 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 129.4 (s, arom. Cq); 127.0, 126.2 (2s, C(4), C(5)); 123.4 (d, C(2)); 59.8, 48.5 (2t, 2 CH2); 9.2 (q, Cq).

\(^3\) Yield before crystallization.
1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11c). Yield 3): 251 mg (89%). Colorless solid. M.p. 197–198° (CHCl₃/petroleum ether). IR: 3350–2600 vs (br.), 1443 m, 1393 m, 1350 s, 1200 m, 1076 m, 844 m, 772 s, 753 vs, 694 s, 658 m. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 8.46 (s, H–C(2)); 7.49–7.23 (m, 10 arom. H); 4.01, 3.71 (2 t, 2 CH₂). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 130.7, 129.7, 129.5, 129.0, 128.5, 128.0 (6d, 10 arom. CH); 129.8, 127.7, 126.4, 125.7 (4s, 2 arom. C, C(4), C(5)); 127.6 (d, C(2)); 59.9, 48.6 (2t, 2 CH₂). EI-MS: 280 (31, M⁺), 264 (100), 219 (48), 165 (68), 103 (71), 77 (57). Anal. calc. for C₁₇H₁₆N₂O₂ · 0.1 H₂O (282.13): C 72.37, H 5.79, N 9.93; found C 72.34, H 5.71, N 9.64.

1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11d). Yield 3): 120 mg (55%). Colorless solid. M.p. 165–167° (acetone). IR: 3250–2550 vs (br.), 1501 m, 1444 m, 1395 s, 1380 m, 1337 vs, 1165 s, 1080 s, 871 m, 757 s, 703 s, 646 m. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 8.36 (s, H–C(2)); 7.56–7.42 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.02, 3.62 (2 t, 2 CH₂); 2.15 (s, Me). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 130.8, 129.6, 129.3 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 127.8, 127.4, 126.8 (3s, arom. C, C(4), C(5)); 60.5, 49.1 (2t, 2 CH₂); 7.6 (q, Me). EI-MS: 218 (76, M⁺), 202 (100), 130 (63), 104 (72). Anal. calc. for C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₂ (218.26): C 66.04, H 6.47, N 12.84; found C 66.38, H 6.43, N 12.46.

1-(3-Hydroxypropyl)-5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11e). Yield after CC (Rf = 0.59, SiO₂, AcOEt/MeOH 6:4): 218 mg (94%). Colorless solid. M.p. 140–142° (acetone). IR: 3350–2550 vs (br.), 1497 m, 1467 m, 1400 m, 1363 s, 1344 s, 1315 m, 1253 s, 1231 m, 1064 s, 930 m, 766 s, 712 s, 702 s, 695 s, 608 s. ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD): 8.31 (s, H–C(2)); 7.59–7.40 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.14, 3.59 (2t, 2 CH₂); 2.29 (s, Me); 1.99 (m, CH₃). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD): 131.1, 129.8, 129.5 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 130.6, 128.2, 125.2 (3s,
arom. C\textsubscript{q}, C(4), C(5)); 127.8 (d, C(2)); 58.9, 44.0, 33.7 (3t, 3 CH\textsubscript{2}); 9.2 (q, Me). EI-MS: 232 (5, \(M^+\)), 214 (100), 117 (47), 55 (49). Anal. calc. for C\textsubscript{13}H\textsubscript{16}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} (232.28): C 67.22, H 6.94, N 12.06; found C 67.46, H 7.06, N 11.70.

\textit{1-(3-Hydroxypropyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide} (11f). Yield\textsuperscript{3}: 140 mg (47%). Colorless solid. M.p. 191–193\textdegree (acetone). IR: 3350–2650 vs (br.), 1445\textsuperscript{m}, 1392\textsuperscript{s}, 1345\textsuperscript{s}, 1198\textsuperscript{m}, 1078s, 769s, 756s, 698s, 657\textit{m}. \textsuperscript{1}H-NMR (CD\textsubscript{3}OD): 8.51 (s, H–C(2)); 7.48–7.26 (m, 10 arom. H); 4.09, 3.48 (2t, 2 CH\textsubscript{2}); 1.81 (m, CH\textsubscript{2}). \textsuperscript{13}C-NMR (CD\textsubscript{3}OD): 132.1, 131.2, 130.9, 130.3, 129.7, 129.2, 128.9 (7d, 10 arom. CH, C(2)); 131.4, 129.3, 128.5, 127.8 (4s, 2 arom. C\textsubscript{q}, C(4), C(5)); 59.0, 44.8, 33.8 (3t, 3 CH\textsubscript{2}). EI-MS: 294 (7, \(M^+\)), 276 (75), 165 (19), 117 (100), 104 (19), 77 (22). Anal. calc. for C\textsubscript{18}H\textsubscript{18}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} \cdot 0.25 H\textsubscript{2}O (298.86): C 72.34, H 6.24, N 9.37; found C 72.26, H 6.08, N 9.30.

\textit{1-(3-Hydroxypropyl)-4-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide} (11g). Yield after CC (R\textsubscript{f} = 0.65, SiO\textsubscript{2}, AcOEt/MeOH 1:1): 153 mg (66%). Colorless solid. M.p. 139–140\textdegree (CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2}/petroleum ether). IR: 3250–2650 vs (br.), 1463\textsuperscript{m}, 1389\textsuperscript{m}, 1379\textsuperscript{m}, 1325\textsuperscript{s}, 1165\textsuperscript{s}, 1091\textsuperscript{m}, 1076\textsuperscript{m}, 942\textsuperscript{w}, 773\textsuperscript{s}, 705\textsuperscript{m}, 643\textsuperscript{m}. \textsuperscript{1}H-NMR (CD\textsubscript{3}OD): 8.37 (s, H–C(2)); 7.56–7.40 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.07, 3.43 (2t, 2 CH\textsubscript{2}); 1.76 (m, CH\textsubscript{2}). \textsuperscript{13}C-NMR (CD\textsubscript{3}OD): 131.5, 130.8, 130.3 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 128.5, 128.4, 127.4 (3s, arom. C\textsubscript{q}, C(4), C(5)); 128.0 (d, C(2)); 58.9, 44.6, 33.8 (3t, 3 CH\textsubscript{2}); 7.6 (q, Me). EI-MS: 232 (22, \(M^+\)), 214 (100), 171 (52), 117 (76), 104 (29), 55 (29). Anal. calc. for C\textsubscript{13}H\textsubscript{16}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2} (232.28): C 67.22, H 6.94, N 12.06; found C 67.37, H 7.05, N 12.01.

\textit{1-(2-Hydroxypropyl)-5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide} (11h). Yield\textsuperscript{3}: 211 mg (90%). Colorless solid. M.p. 143–145\textdegree (acetone). IR: 3400–2600 vs (br.), 1610\textsuperscript{m}, 1497\textsuperscript{m}, 1444\textsuperscript{m}, 1377\textsuperscript{s}, 1349\textsuperscript{s}, 1260\textsuperscript{m}, 1218\textsuperscript{m}, 1136\textsuperscript{m}, 1079\textsuperscript{m}, 1029\textsuperscript{m}, 767\textsuperscript{s}, 720\textsuperscript{m}, 700\textsuperscript{s}, 678\textsuperscript{m}, 608\textsuperscript{m}. \textsuperscript{1}H-NMR (CD\textsubscript{3}OD): 8.25 (s, H–C(2)); 7.58–7.37 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.07–4.01 (m, CH\textsubscript{2}); 3.87–3.82 (m, -CH(OH)-); 2.28 (s, Me); 1.22 (d, \(J = 4.6\), Me).
$^{13}$C-NMR (CD$_3$OD): 131.2, 129.7, 129.5 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 130.4, 128.3, 125.7 (3s, arom. C$_q$, C(4), C(5)); 128.4 (d, C(2)); 67.3 (d, CH); 53.8 (t, CH$_2$); 20.7, 9.5 (2q, 2 Me).

EI-MS: 232 (62, $M^+$), 216 (100), 174 (64), 159 (72), 130 (40), 103 (58). Anal. calc. for C$_{13}$H$_{16}$N$_2$O$_2$ · 0.125 H$_2$O (234.53): C 66.58, H 6.98, N 11.94; found C 66.89, H 6.98, N 11.82.

1-(2-Hydroxypropyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11i). Yield$^3$: 274 mg (92%). Colorless solid. M.p. 182–184º (CH$_2$Cl$_2$/petroleum ether). IR: 3350–2550 vs (br.), 1486 m, 1445 m, 1398 m, 1353 s, 1265 m, 1187 m, 1138 m, 763 s, 701 s, 656 m. $^1$H-NMR (CD$_3$OD): 8.48 (s, H–C(2)); 7.45–7.28 (m, 10 arom. H); 3.99–3.77 (m, CH$_2$, CH); 1.04 (d, J = 4.2, Me). $^{13}$C-NMR (CD$_3$OD): 132.3, 131.2, 130.9, 130.2, 129.7, 129.1 (6d, 10 arom. CH); 131.0, 129.2, 128.4, 127.8 (4s, 2 arom. C$_q$, C(4), C(5)); 129.3 (d, C(2)); 66.8 (d, CH); 54.2 (t, CH$_2$); 20.7 (q, Me). EI-MS: 294 (2, $M^+$), 278 (11), 105 (100), 77 (35), 43 (46). Anal. calc. for C$_{18}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_2$ · 0.25 H$_2$O (298.86): C 72.34, H 6.24, N 9.37; found: C 72.29, H 6.24, N 8.98.

1-((2S)-2-Hydroxypropyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11j). Yield after CC (R$_f$ = 0.59; SiO$_2$, AcOEt/MeOH 6:4): 141 mg (82%). Colorless solid. M.p. 119–120º (acetone). [α]$^\text{D}$ +42 (c = 1, MeOH). IR: 3350–2600 vs (br.), 1629 m, 1446 m, 1430 m, 1398 s, 1380 m, 1340 s, 1331 s, 1303 m, 1190 m, 1139 s, 1116 m, 1081 m, 864 m, 839 m, 684 m. $^1$H-NMR (CDCl$_3$): 7.84 (s, H–C(2)); 4.20–3.68 (m, CH); 3.75 (d, J = 2.9, CH$_2$); 2.13, 2.09 (2s, 2 Me); 1.21 (d, J = 6.1, Me). $^{13}$C-NMR (CD$_3$OD): 127.4 (d, C(2)); 126.4, 124.1 (2s, C(4), C(5)); 67.2 (d, CH); 53.5 (t, CH$_2$); 20.7, 8.7, 7.1 (3q, 3 Me). CI-MS: 171 (14, [M+1]$^+$), 155 (100), 153 (13). Anal. calc. for C$_8$H$_{14}$N$_2$O$_2$ · 0.25 H$_2$O (172.46): C 55.72, H 8.33, N 16.24; found C 55.60, H 8.33, N 16.44.

1-[1-(Hydroxymethyl)propyl]-5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11k). Yield$^3$: 212 mg (86%). Colorless solid. M.p. 171–174º (CH$_2$Cl$_2$/petroleum ether). IR:
1H-NMR (CDCl3): 8.38 (s, H–C(2)); 7.59–7.42 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.28–4.16 (m, CH); 3.80 (d, J = 4.0, CH2OH); 2.30 (s, Me); 1.94–1.85 (m, CH2); 0.94 (t, J = 5.5, Me). 13C-NMR (CD3OD): 131.3, 129.7, 129.5 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 130.1, 128.2, 126.0 (3s, arom. Cq, C(4), C(5)); 126.1 (d, C(2)); 64.8, 25.4 (2t, 2 CH2); 62.0 (d, CH); 10.7, 9.7 (2q, 2 Me).

EI-MS: 246 (22, M+.), 215 (15), 174 (100), 130 (16), 104 (19), 77(16). Anal. calc. for C14H18N2O2 (246.31): C 68.27, H 7.37, N 11.37; found C 68.00, 7.38, 11.50.

1-[1-(Hydroxymethyl)propyl]-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11I). Yield3: 219 mg (71%). Colorless solid. M.p. 199–200º (acetone). IR: 3300– 2600 vs (br.), 1604 m, 1506 m, 1486 m, 1445 m, 1410 m, 1350 s, 1239 m, 1079 m, 1064 m, 759 s, 696 s, 655 m. 1H-NMR (CDCl3): 8.34 (s, H–C(2)); 7.58–7.05 (m, 10 arom. H); 4.08–3.61 (m, CH); 3.67 (d, J = 4.8, CH2OH); 1.91–1.47 (m, CH2); 0.68 (t, J = 7.2, Me). 13C-NMR (CD3OD): 132.7, 131.1, 130.9, 130.1, 129.6, 129.1 (6d, 10 arom. CH); 130.7, 130.4, 128.5, 127.8 (4s, 2 arom. Cq, C(4), C(5)); 126.8 (d, C(2)); 64.7, 25.8 (2t, 2 CH2); 62.2 (d, CH); 10.7 (q, Me). EI-MS: 308 (29, M+), 292 (25), 236 (100), 165 (22), 104 (37).

1-((1S,2S)-2-Hydroxy-1-hydroxymethyl-2-phenylethyl)-5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole 3-Oxide (11m). Yield after CC (Rf = 0.7, SiO2, MeOH): 168 mg (52%). Colorless solid. M.p. 177–178º (CH2Cl2/petroleum ether). [α]17D +137 (c = 0.38, MeOH). IR: 3450–2450 vs (br.), 1625 m, 1497 m, 1452 m, 1412 m, 1356 s, 1232 m, 1093 m, 1066 m, 1047 m, 1029 m, 764 m, 739 m, 699 s. 1H-NMR (CD3OD): 8.48 (s, H–C(2)); 7.46–7.25 (m, 10 arom. H); 5.16, 5.15 (d, CHO); 4.39–4.36 (m, CH); 4.02, 4.01 (d, CH2); 1.69 (s, Me). 13C-NMR (CD3OD): 131.2, 129.7, 129.6, 129.4, 129.1, 127.1 (6d, 10 arom. CH); 142.8, 128.1, 127.2, 126.7 (4s, 2 arom. Cq, C(4), C(5)); 127.3 (d, C(2)); 72.9, 65.9 (2d, 2 CH); 63.2 (t, CH2); 9.1 (q, Me). EI-MS: 324 (2, M+), 200 (100), 104
(21), 77 (22). Anal. calc. for C19H20N2O3 (324.38): C 70.35, H 6.21, N 8.64; found C 70.51, H 6.25, N 8.74.

5. General Procedure for Synthesis of Acetates 13. To a soln. of 1 mmol of 1H-imidazole N-oxide 11 in abs. CH2Cl2 (2 ml) in a H2O/ice cooling bath, a soln. of freshly distilled Ac2O (0.61 g, 6 mmol) in abs. CH2Cl2 (2 ml) was added portion-wise. The mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t., and stirring was continued until 11 had been consumed (TLC monitoring). Then, the mixture was diluted with MeOH (5 ml). After stirring for another 30 min, the solvents were evaporated, H2O (5 ml) was added, and the white precipitate of the corresponding acetate 13 was filtered. Analytically pure products were obtained by recrystallization.

2-(2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenylimidazol-1-yl)ethyl Acetate (13a). Reaction time 2 h. Yield: 185 mg (71%). Colorless solid. M.p. 135–137° (EtOH/H2O). IR: 3150–2750 s (br., NH), 1745 vs (C=O(Ac)), 1672 vs (br., C=O), 1456m, 1429m, 1403m, 1388m, 1367m, 1255s, 1240s, 1070m, 769m, 750m, 702m. 1H-NMR (CDCl3): 10.89 (br. s, NH); 7.44–7.21 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.30, 3.93 (2t, 2 CH2); 2.25, 2.01 (2s, 2 Me). 13C-NMR (CDCl3): 170.7 (s, C=O(Ac)); 154.6 (s, C=O(imidazole)); 130.5, 118.2, 115.6 (3s, arom. Cq, C(4), C(5)); 128.8, 126.7, 126.3 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 62.5, 39.7 (2t, 2 CH2); 20.8, 9.8 (2q, 2 Me). CI-MS: 261 (100, [M+1]1). Anal. calc. for C14H16N2O3 (260.30): C 64.60, H 6.20, N 10.76; found: C 64.27, H 5.98, N 10.51.

2-(2,3-Dihydro-2-oxo-4,5-diphenylimidazol-1-yl)ethyl Acetate (13b). Reaction time 2 h. Yield: 303 mg (94%). Colorless solid. M.p. 135–190° (EtOH). IR: 3200–2750 s (br., NH), 1739s (C=O(Ac)), 1686 vs (br., C=O), 1602m, 1506m, 1454m, 1444m, 1432m, 1395m, 1370m, 1234s, 1045m, 768m, 753m, 701m, 667m. 1H-NMR (CDCl3): 11.69 (br. s, NH); 7.47–7.11 (m, 10 arom. H); 4.18, 3.88 (2t, 2 CH2); 1.89 (s, Me). 13C-NMR (CDCl3): 170.6 (s, C=O(Ac)); 154.7 (s, C=O(imidazole)); 131.2, 129.2, 129.0,
128.5, 126.8, 125.7 (6d, 10 arom. CH); 129.7, 129.6, 120.7, 119.2 (4s, 2 arom. C₆, C(4), C(5)); 62.1, 40.1 (2t, 2 CH₂); 20.8 (q, Me). CI-MS: 323 (100, [M+1]⁺), 263 (5). Anal. calc. for C₁₉H₁₈N₂O₃ (322.37): C 70.79, H 5.63, N 8.69; found: C 70.80, H 5.76, N 8.72.

3-(2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenylimidazol-1-yl)propyl Acetate (13e). Reaction time 3 h. Yield: 200 mg (73%). Colorless solid. M.p. 153–154° (EtOH). IR: 3200–2850 s (br., NH), 1734 vs (C=O(Ac)), 1675 vs (br., C=O), 1603m, 1503w, 1465m, 1404m, 1388m, 1364m, 1254s, 1042m, 767m, 747m, 699m. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 10.64 (br. s, NH); 7.29–7.10 (m, 5 arom. H); 3.99, 3.64 (2t, 2 CH₂); 2.10, 1.90 (2s, 2 Me); 1.88 (m, CH₂). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 170.9 (s, C=O(Ac)); 154.0 (s, C=O(imidazole)); 130.2, 118.3, 115.5 (3s, arom. C₆, C(4), C(5)); 128.7, 126.8, 126.3 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 61.8, 38.0, 28.5 (3t, 3 CH₂); 20.8, 9.6 (2q, 2 Me). EI-MS: 275 (16, [M⁺]), 274 (100, M⁺), 215 (66), 174 (36), 101 (63), 77 (18). Anal. calc. for C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₃ (274.32): C 65.68, H 6.61, N 10.21; found: C 66.08, H 6.63, N 10.01.

6. Preparation of 1,3-Dihydroimidazole-2-thiones 14. To a soln. of an imidazole N-oxide 11 (1 mmol) in MeOH (2 ml), a soln. of 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione (95 mg, 0.55 mmol) in CHCl₃ (2 ml) was added drop-wise at 0°, and magnetical stirring was continued for 30 min. Then, the solvents were evaporated i.v., the resulting solid was washed with Et₂O, and the colorless product was filtered and dried i.v. Analytically pure samples were obtained by recrystallization from appropriate solvent.

1,3-Dihydro-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4,5-dimethylimidazole-2-thione (14a). Yield: 148 mg (86%). Colorless crystals. M.p. 179–180° (MeOH). IR: 3350–2750 vs (br., NH), 1659m, 1506m, 1444m, 1402s, 1363m, 1224w, 1186w, 1058s, 870w. ¹H-NMR ((D₆)DMSO): 3.92, 3.61 (2t, 2 CH₂); 2.06, 1.96 (2s, 2 Me). ¹³C-NMR ((D₆)DMSO): 168.3 (s, C=S); 131.3, 127.8 (2s, C(4), C(5)); 68.1, 55.6 (2t, 2 CH₂); 18.1, 18.0 (2q, 2
Me). EI-MS: 172 (92, \( M^+ \)), 128 (100), 95 (39). Anal. calc. for C\(_7\)H\(_{12}\)N\(_2\)OS (127.25): C 48.81, H 7.02, N 16.26; found: C 49.11, H 7.06, N 15.70.

1,3-Dihydro-1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-5-methyl-4-phenylimidazole-2-thione (14b).

Yield: 231 mg (93%). Colorless crystals. M.p. 172–174\(^\circ\) (CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)/petroleum ether). IR: 3350–2750 vs (br., NH), 1497 s, 1459 m, 1407 s, 1376 m, 1282 m, 1213 m, 1196 m, 1174 s, 1087 m, 1068 s, 985 m, 933 m, 769 s, 708 m, 699 s. \(^1\)H-NMR ((D\(_6\))DMSO): 12.42 (br. s, NH); 7.48–7.31 (m, 5 arom. H); 4.08, 3.46 (2t, 2 CH\(_2\)); 2.31 (s, Me); 1.83 (m, CH\(_2\)). \(^{13}\)C-NMR ((D\(_6\))DMSO): 169.9 (s, C=S); 138.4 (s, arom. C\(_d\)); 138.3, 136.9, 136.4 (3d, 5 arom. CH); 133.0, 132.1 (2s, C(4), C(5)); 67.4, 50.6, 40.9 (3t, 3 CH\(_2\)); 19.2 (q, Me). EI-MS: 248 (41, \( M^+ \)), 230 (59), 215 (100), 204 (27). Anal. calc. for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{16}\)N\(_2\)OS (248.35): C 62.87, H 6.49, N 11.28; found: C 62.90, H 6.48, N 11.10.

7. Preparation of 1,1’-(Alkane-1,n-diyl)bisimidazole 3,3’-Dioxides 16. A soln. of a diamine 15 (1 mmol), paraformaldehyde (75 mg, 2.5 mmol) or acetaldehyde (110 mg, 2.5 mmol) and 10 (2 mmol) in EtOH was heated to reflux for 3 h. Then, the solvent was evaporated i.v. To the resulting oil, acetone (10 ml) was added, the soln. was heated to reflux, and after cooling, the colorless precipitate was collected as highly pure product.

1,1’-(Ethane-1,2-diyl)bis(4,5-dimethylimidazole) 3,3’-Dioxide (16a). Yield: 137 mg (48%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 231–236\(^\circ\) (EtOH/Et\(_2\)O). IR: 3650–2800 vs (br.), 1629 m, 1451 m, 1400 s, 1386 s, 1358 m, 1336 s, 1154 m, 834 m, 790 m, 620 m, 603 m. \(^1\)H-NMR (CDCl\(_3\)): 8.15 (s, H–C(2), H–C(2’)); 4.33 (s, 2 CH\(_2\)); 2.13, 1.99 (2s, 4 Me). \(^{13}\)C-NMR (CDCl\(_3\)): 127.5, 124.1 (2s, C(4), C(4’), C(5), C(5’)); 127.1 (d, C(2), C(2’)); 46.7 (t, 2 CH\(_2\)); 7.9, 7.1 (2q, 4 Me). ESI-MS: 273 (100, [M+Na]\(^+\)), 251 (2, [M+1]\(^+\)). Anal. calc. for C\(_{12}\)H\(_{18}\)N\(_4\)O\(_2\) · 2 H\(_2\)O (286.34): C 50.34, H 7.74, N 19.57; found C 50.05, H 8.34, N 19.68.
1,1'-((Ethane-1,2-diyl)bis(5-methyl-4-phenylimidazole) 3,3'-Dioxide (16b). Yield: 172 mg (42%). Colorless crystals. M.p. (dec.) 236–240° (MeOH/EtOH). IR: 3550–2700 vs (br.), 1679 m, 1498 m, 1399 s, 1361 m, 1244 m, 1228 m, 764 s, 707 m, 697 m, 628 m, 601 m. \(^1\)H-NMR (CD3OD): 8.68 (s, H–C(2), H–C(2')); 7.85–7.67 (m, 10 arom. H); 4.73 (s, 2 CH2); 2.37 (s, 2 Me). ESI -MS: 397 (100, \([M+Na]^+\)), 375 (6, \([M+1]^+\)). Anal. calc. for C22H22N4O2 · 2 H2O (410.49): C 64.38, H 6.38, N 13.65; found: C 64.32, H 6.33, N 13.60.

Suitable crystals for the X-ray crystal structure determination were grown from EtOH by slow evaporation of the solvent at r.t.

1,1'-((Ethane-1,2-diyl)bis(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenylimidazole) 3,3'-Dioxide (16c). Yield: 153 mg (35%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 234–237° (acetone). IR: 3450–2850 vs (br.), 1626 m, 1516 m, 1490 m, 1462 m, 1445 m, 1414 m, 1382 m, 1348 m, 1274 s, 1224 m, 769 s, 703 s, 656 m, 597 s. \(^1\)H-NMR (CD3OD): 7.52–7.38 (m, 10 arom. H); 4.35 (s, 2 CH2); 2.48, 2.05 (2x, 4 Me). \(^13\)C-NMR (CD3OD): 134.5, 130.0, 126.7, 121.9 (4s, 2 arom. C, C(2), C(2'), C(4), C(4'), C(5), C(5')); 130.2, 129.4, 128.9 (3d, 6 arom. CH); 44.2 (t, CH2); 8.7, 7.9 (2q, 4 Me). EI-MS: 402 (22, \([M]+\)), 386 (36), 355 (100), 213 (33), 172 (56), 103 (52). Anal. calc. for C22H22N4O2 · 2 H2O (410.49): C 64.38, H 6.38, N 13.65; found: C 66.23, H 6.33, N 12.53.

1,1'-((Propane-1,3-diyl)bis(4,5-dimethylimidazole) 3,3'-Dioxide (16d). Yield: 33 mg (11%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 191–196°. IR: 3550–2800 vs (br.), 1686 m, 1626 m, 1472 m, 1403 m, 1380 s, 1345 m, 1200 m, 1149 m, 1077 m, 695 s, 618 m, 582 m. \(^1\)H-NMR (CD3OD): 8.22 (s, H–C(2), H–C(2')); 4.02 (t, 2 CH2); 2.23 (m, CH2); 2.20, 2.14 (2s, 4 Me). \(^13\)C-NMR (CD3OD): 127.2, 126.8 (2s, C(4), C(4'), C(5), C(5')); 123.7 (d,
1,1'-((Butane-1,4-diyl)bis(4,5-dimethylimidazole) 3,3'-Dioxide (16e). Yield: 156 mg (47%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 151–155° (EtOH). IR (KBr): 3550–2850 vs (br.), 1625 m, 1401 m, 1377 m, 1341 s, 1228 m, 1160 m, 1142 m, 682 m, 625 m. 1H-NMR (CD3OD): 8.19 (s, H–C(2), H–C(2')); 4.00 (t, 2 CH2); 2.20, 2.14 (2 s, 4 Me); 1.81–1.75 (m, 2 CH2). 13C-NMR (CD3OD): 127.0, 123.6 (2 s, C(4), C(4'), C(5), C(5')); 126.7 (d, C(2), C(2')); 46.2, 28.1 (2 t, 4 CH2); 8.4, 7.1 (2 q, 4 Me). ESI-MS: 279 (100, [M+]+). Anal. calc. for C14H22N4O2 · 3 H2O (332.42): C 50.59, H 8.49, N 16.86; found: C 50.40, H 8.18, N 16.50.

1,1'-(Hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(4,5-dimethylimidazole) 3,3'-Dioxide (16f). Yield: 162 mg (43%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 101–104° (EtOH/Et2O). IR: 3500–2950 vs (br.), 1627 m, 1481 m, 1413 m, 1381 m, 1336 m, 1193 m, 1144 m, 1088 m, 738 m, 589 m. 1H-NMR (CDCl3): 7.89 (s, H–C(2), H–C(2')); 3.84 (t, 2 CH2); 2.15 (br. s, 4 Me); 1.82–1.66, 1.40–1.29 (2 m, 4 CH2). 13C-NMR (CDCl3): 127.1 (d, C(2), C(2')); 126.0, 121.2 (2 s, C(4), C(4'), C(5), C(5')); 45.4, 29.8, 25.6 (3 t, 6 CH2); 8.2, 6.3 (2 q, 4 Me). EI-MS: 306 (21, M+), 290 (47), 273 (51), 179 (59), 165 (100), 151 (66), 137 (56), 110 (70). Anal. calc. for C16H26N4O2 · 4 H2O (378.49): C 50.78, H 9.06, N 14.80; found: C 50.39, H 9.15, N 14.40.

1,1'-(Hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(5-methyl-4-phenylimidazole) 3,3'-Dioxide (16g). Yield: 247 mg (53%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 188–192° (EtOH/Et2O). IR: 3600–2750 vs (br.), 1646 m, 1497 m, 1470 m, 1429 m, 1390 s, 1365 s, 1347 s, 1250 m, 1216 m, 835 m, 762 s, 699 s, 598 s. 1H-NMR (CD3OD): 8.34 (s, H–C(2), H–C(2')); 7.60–7.37 (10 arom. H); 4.04 (t, 2 CH2); 2.28 (s, 2 Me); 1.84 (t, 2 CH2); 1.49–1.44 (m, 2 CH2). 13C-
NMR (CD$_3$OD): 131.1, 129.7, 129.4, 127.7 (4\textit{d}, 10 arom. CH, C(2), C(2')); 130.6, 128.1, 125.0 (3s, 2 arom. C$q$, C(4), C(4'), C(5), C(5')); 47.0, 31.0, 26.9 (3\textit{t}, 6 CH$_2$); 9.3 (\textit{q}, 2 Me). ESI-MS: 431 (17, [\textit{M}+1]$^+$). Anal. calc. for C$_{26}$H$_{30}$N$_4$O$_2$·2 H$_2$O (466.59): C 66.93, H 7.35, N 12.01; found C 67.31, H 7.48, N 12.04.

8. Synthesis of N-[2-(5-methyl-3-oxy-4-phenylimidazol-1-yl)alkyl]acetamides 18.

\textit{Step 1:} AcOEt (0.88 g, 10 mmol) was added to a fourfold excess of a diamine 15 in MeOH (25 ml), and the resulting soln. was allowed to stand at r.t. for 4 d. Then, solvent, by-product EtOH, excess AcOEt and diamine were removed i.v. to give the corresponding N-acetylalkyldiamine 17 as a colorless oily product.

\textit{Step 2:} To a soln. of 17 in MeOH (5 ml), paraformaldehyde (0.156 g, 5.2 mmol) was added at r.t. and the mixture was stirred for 24 h. Then, the soln. was filtered and the solvent removed i.v. to give the corresponding imine as a yellow oil in almost quantitative yield. The crude products were used in the next step without purification.

\textit{Step 3:} A soln. of the corresponding monoxime dione 10 (1 mmol) and 1.2 mmol of the diamine derivative obtained in \textit{Step 2} in EtOH (10 ml) was refluxed for 3 h. After evaporation of the solvent, the resulting oil was treated with acetone, warmed and cooled again. The white precipitate of 18 was collected and recrystallized from an appropriate solvent.

N-[2-(5-Methyl-3-oxy-4-phenylimidazol-1-yl)ethyl]acetamide (18a). Yield: 161 mg (58%). Colorless solid. M.p. 174–175° (acetone). IR: 3500–2850 \textit{vs} (br.), 1647 \textit{vs} (C=O), 1560\textit{m}, 1444\textit{m}, 1397\textit{m}, 1382\textit{m}, 1348\textit{m}, 1308\textit{m}, 1284\textit{m}, 1258\textit{m}, 1213\textit{m}, 769\textit{m}, 700\textit{m}, 601\textit{m}. ^1H-NMR (CDCl$_3$): 8.66 (br. \textit{t}, NH); 8.35 (\textit{s}, H–C(2')); 7.56–7.29 (5 arom. H); 3.89 (\textit{t}, CH$_2$); 3.31–3.24 (\textit{m}, CH$_2$); 2.19, 1.75 (2s, 2 Me). ^13C-NMR (CDCl$_3$): 171.7 (\textit{s}, C=O); 129.7, 128.6, 128.4, 125.9 (4\textit{d}, 5 arom. CH, H–C(2')); 129.3, 127.2, 123.2 (3s, arom. C$q$, C(4'), C(5')); 44.9, 39.0 (2\textit{t}, 2 CH$_2$); 22.5, 9.3 (2\textit{q}, 2 Me). CI-MS:
N-3-(4,5-Dimethyl-3-oxyimidazol-1-yl)propylacetamide (18b). Yield: 165 mg (78%). Colorless needles. M.p. 170–171° (CH2Cl2/petroleum ether). IR: 3350–2850 vs (br.), 1667 vs (C=O), 1559 m, 1446 m, 1400 m, 1383 m, 1371 m, 1338 m, 1293 m, 609 m. 1H-NMR (CDCl3): 8.23 (s, H–C(2)); 3.98, 3.20 (2 t, 2 CH2); 2.20, 2.14, 1.94 (3 s, 3 Me); 1.93 (m, CH2). 13C-NMR (CDCl3): 173.4 (s, C=O); 127.0, 123.6 (2 s, C(4′), C(5′)); 126.9 (d, C(2′)); 44.5, 37.3, 31.1 (3 t, 3 CH2); 22.6, 8.3, 7.1 (3 q, 3 Me). EI-MS: 211 (38, M+), 110 (80), 100 (100), 97 (28), 72 (27). Anal. calc. for C10H17N3O2 · 0.25 H2O (215.77): C 55.67, H 8.18, N 19.47, found: C 55.76, H 8.27, N 18.59.

9. Synthesis of 1,1’-(Ethane-1,2-diyl)bis(2,3-dihydro-4,5-dimethylimidazol-2-one) (19). To a soln. of 16a (286 mg, 1 mmol) in CHCl3 (10 ml), a soln. of Ac2O (2 ml) diluted CHCl3 (2 ml) was added, and the mixture was heated to refluxed for 3 h. After cooling, MeOH (5 ml) was added carefully, and stirring was continued for 30 min. Then, the solvent was removed, H2O (5 ml) was added, and the colorless 19, containing small amounts of N-acetylated derivatives, was filtered and purified by crystallization from aq. MeOH. Yield of 19: 140 mg (43%). Colorless solid. M.p. 218–223° (MeOH/H2O). IR: 3450–2750 vs (br.), 1671 vs (C=O), 1460 m, 1407 s, 1373 m, 1315 w, 1114 w, 747 m, 627 m, 558 m. 1H-NMR (CDCl3): 3.78 (s, 2 CH2); 1.92, 1.75 (2 br. s, 4 Me). 13C-NMR (CDCl3): 155.2 (s, C=O); 115.9, 113.7 (2 s, C(4), C(4′), C(5), C(5′)); 41.1 (t, 2 CH2); 9.0, 7.7 (2 q, 4 Me). Cl-MS: 251 (100, [M+1]+), 138 (11). Anal. calc. for C12H18N4O2 · 4 H2O (322.38): C 44.71, H 8.13, N 17.38; found: C 44.69, H 7.94, N 17.04.

10. General Procedure for the Synthesis of N,N’-Diacetyl-bis(imidazolones) 20: A soln. of an N-oxide 16 (1 mmol) in freshly distilled Ac2O (2 ml) was heated to reflux
for 2 h. The mixture was cooled and excess MeOH (10 ml) was added. After evaporation of the solvents i.v., H₂O (10 ml) was added, and the crude product was filtered and recrystallized.

1,1’-(Ethane-1,2-diyl)bis(3-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-4,5-dimethylimidazol-2-one) (20a). Yield: 140 mg (42%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 232–238° (MeCN). IR: 1717 vs (C=O(Ac)), 1675s (C=O), 1449m, 1403s, 1386s, 1370s, 1316s, 1178m, 1106m, 750m, 579m, 560m. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 3.78 (s, 2 CH₂); 2.63 (s, 2 MeCO); 2.34, 1.92 (2 br. s, 4 Me). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 170.7 (s, 2 MeC=O)); 152.5 (s, 2 C=O); 117.4, 114.0 (2s, C(4), C(4’), C(5), C(5’)); 39.4 (t, 2 CH₂); 26.0 (q, 2 MeCO); 11.8, 7.8 (2q, 4 Me). CI-MS: 336 (26), 335 (100, [M+1]+), 293 (7). Anal. calc. for C₁₆H₂₂N₄O₄ (334.38): C 57.47, H 6.63, N 16.76; found: C 57.21, H 6.86, N 16.36.

1,1’-(Butane-1,4-diyl)bis(3-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-4,5-dimethylimidazol-2-one) (20b). Yield: 76 mg (21%). Colorless solid. M.p. 188–189° (MeOH/H₂O). IR: 1709 vs (C=O(Ac)), 1673s (C=O), 1457m, 1438m, 1386s, 1370s, 1317s, 1173w, 1106w, 967w, 749w, 678m, 599m. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 3.60 (t, 2 CH₂); 2.63 (s, 2 MeCO); 2.24, 1.97 (2 br. s, 4 Me); 1.68–1.65 (m, 2 CH₂). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 170.9 (s, 2 MeC=O)); 152.5 (s, 2 C=O); 117.4, 113.8 (2s, C(4), C(4’), C(5), C(5’)); 40.5, 26.7 (2t, 4 CH₂); 26.1 (q, 2 MeCO); 11.8, 8.2 (2q, 4 Me). CI-MS: 364 (23), 363 (100, [M+1]+), 321 (10). Anal. calc. for C₁₈H₂₆N₄O₄ (362.43): C 59.65, H 7.23, N 15.46; found: C 59.29, H 7.17, N 15.28.

1,1’-(Hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(3-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-4,5-dimethylimidazol-2-one) (20c). Yield: 101 mg (25%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 167–170° (MeOH). IR: 1710 vs (C=O(Ac)), 1674m (C=O), 1448w, 1407m, 1390m, 1368s, 1312s, 1166w, 1106w, 1051w, 969w, 908w, 751m, 676w, 607w, 590m. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 3.54 (t, 2 CH₂); 2.63 (s, 2 MeCO); 2.24, 1.96 (2 br. s, 4 Me); 1.63–1.59, 1.40–1.35 (2m, 4 CH₂). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): 171.0 (s, 2 MeC=O); 152.4 (s, 2 C=O); 117.5, 113.6 (2s, C(4), C(4’), C(5),
C(5’)); 40.5, 26.7, 26.4 (3t, 6 CH₃); 26.1 (q, 2 MeCO); 11.8, 8.2 (2q, 4 Me). CI-MS: 392 (25), 391 (100, [M+1]⁺), 349 (6), 306 (4). Anal. calc. for C₂₀H₃₀N₄O₄ · 0.5 H₂O (399.50): C 60.13, H 7.82, N 14.02; found: C 60.46, H 7.17, N 13.88.

11. **Synthesis of 1,1’-(Butane-1,4-diyl)bis(3-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-4,5-dimethylimidazol-2-thione) (21).** To a soln. of 16e (332 mg trihydrate, 1 mmol), a soln. of 2,2,4,4-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dithione (95 mg, 0.55 mmol) in CHCl₃ (2 ml) was added drop-wise, and the mixture was stirred overnight at r.t. The precipitate was filtered, washed with cold EtOH and Et₂O, and the obtained solid was analyzed without further purification. Yield of 21: 196 mg (63%). Colorless solid. M.p. (dec.) 271–277°. IR: 3450–2700 vs (br.), 1659m, 1495s, 1441m, 1406m, 1369m, 1250m, 1166m, 780m, 684m. ¹H-NMR ((D₆)DMSO): 11.81 (br. s, 2 NH); 3.90 (t, 2 CH₂); 2.04, 1.95 (2s, 4 Me); 1.68–1.51 (m, 2 CH₂). ¹³C-NMR ((D₆)DMSO): 158.8 (s, C=S); 120.5, 118.7 (2s, C(4), C(4’), C(5), C(5’)); 43.0, 25.5 (2t, 4 CH₂); 8.6, 8.4 (2q, 4 Me). EI-MS: 310 (100, M⁺), 183 (84), 149 (54), 128 (32). Anal. calc. for C₁₄H₂₂N₄S₂ (310.49): C 54.16, H 7.14, N 18.04; found C 53.92, H 6.91, N 17.82.

12. **Synthesis of 1,1’-(Butane-1,4-diyl)bis(3-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-4,5-dimethylimidazole) (22) by deoxygenation of 16f.** To a soln. of 16f (378 mg tetrahydrate, 1 mmol) in EtOH (2 ml), a suspension of freshly prepared Raney-Nickel in EtOH was added in small portions. The progress of the reaction was monitored by means of TLC (MeOH/AcOEt 1:3). When the 16f was completely reduced, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated i.v. The crude product was purified by crystallization from EtOH to give 22. Yield: 302 mg (76%). Colorless crystals. M.p. 163–164°. IR: 3120–2850 vs (br.), 1602s, 1510s, 1495m, 1445m, 1371m, 1277m, 1261s, 944m, 850m, 769s, 696vs, 636m. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 7.67–7.21 (m, 10 arom. H); 7.48 (s, H–C(2), H–C(2’)); 3.87 (t, 2 CH₂); 2.38 (s, 2 Me); 1.81–1.73, 1.43–1.35 (2m, 4 CH₂).
$^{13}$C-NMR (CDCl$_3$): 138.1, 135.3, 123.0 (3s, 2 arom. C$_q$, C(4), C(4'), C(5), C(5')); 135.9, 128.4, 127.0, 126.2 (4d, 10 arom. CH, C(2), C(2')); 44.9, 30.6, 26.3 (3t, 6 CH$_2$); 9.9 (q, 2 Me). ESI-MS: 399 (100, [M+1]$^+$). Anal. calc. for C$_{26}$H$_{30}$N$_4$ (398.56): C 78.36, H 7.59, N 14.06; found: C 77.92, H 6.90, N 13.79.

13. X-Ray Crystal-Structure Determination of 11a and 16b (Table and Figs. 1-2$^4$). All measurements were performed on a Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer [27] using graphite-monochromated MoK$_\alpha$ radiation (λ 0.71073 Å) and an Oxford Cryosystems Cryostream 700 cooler. The data collection and refinement parameters are given in the Table, and views of the molecules are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Data reduction was performed with HKL Denzo and Scalepack [28]. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects but not for absorption. Equivalent reflections were merged. The structures were solved by direct methods using SIR92 [29], which revealed the positions of all non-H-atoms. The asymmetric unit of 11a contains one zwitterionic molecule and half of a H$_2$O molecule, which sits on a C$_2$-axis, while that of 16b contains one half of the heterocyclic molecule, which sits across a C$_2$-axis, plus one H$_2$O molecule in a general position. The non-H-atoms of 11a and 16b were refined anisotropically. The H-atoms of the OH group and the H$_2$O molecule of 11a and the H-atoms of the H$_2$O molecule of 16b were placed in the positions indicated by a difference electron density map and their positions were allowed to refine with individual isotropic displacement parameters. All remaining H-atoms were placed in geometrically calculated positions and refined using a riding model where each H-atom

$^4$) CCDC-646512–646513 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.
was assigned a fixed isotropic displacement parameter with a value equal to 1.2 $U_{eq}$ of its parent C-atom (1.5 $U_{eq}$ for the Me groups). The refinement of each structure was carried out on $F^2$ using full-matrix least-squares procedures, which minimized the function $\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$. In the case of 11a, a correction for secondary extinction was applied, and one reflection, whose intensities was considered to be an extreme outlier, was omitted from the final refinement. Neutral atom scattering factors for non-H-atoms were taken from [30a], and the scattering factors for H-atoms were taken from [31]. Anomalous dispersion effects were included in $F_c$ [32]; the values for $f'$ and $f''$ were those of [30b]. The values of the mass attenuation coefficients are those of [30c]. All calculations were performed using the SHELXL97 [33] program.
REFERENCES


Legends

Table 1. *Imidazole N-Oxides* 11 Prepared from 10 and 12

Table 2. *Prepared Bis-imidazole N-Oxides* 16

Table 3. *Crystallographic Data for Compounds* 11a and 16b

Fig. 1. *ORTEP-Plot* [24] of the molecular structure of 11a (arbitrary numbering of the atoms, 50% probability ellipsoids, the H₂O molecule is not shown)

Fig. 2. *ORTEP-Plot* [24] of the molecular structure of 16b (arbitrary numbering of the atoms, 50% probability ellipsoids, the H₂O molecule is not shown)
Table 1. *Imidazole 3-Oxides* 11 Prepared from 10 and 12

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Table 3. *Crystallographic Data for Compounds 11a and 16b*

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a) \[ w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F_o^2) + (aP)^2 + bP \] where \( P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3 \)
Scheme 1

\[
\begin{align*}
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\text{Ph} \quad + \quad \text{F}_{3}\text{C} \quad \text{CN} \\
\text{R}^{1} \quad \text{R}^{2} \quad \text{CN}
\end{array} \\
\text{2} & \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{F}_{3}\text{C} \quad \text{CN} \\
\text{CN}
\end{array} \\
\text{r.t.} & \quad \text{CHCl}_{3} \\
\rightarrow & \\
\text{3} & \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{Ph} \quad \text{NH} \\
\text{R}^{1} \quad \text{R}^{2} \quad \text{CN} \\
\text{CN}
\end{array} \\
\text{4} & \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{Ph} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{CF}_{3} \quad \text{CN} \\
\text{R}^{1} \quad \text{R}^{2} \quad \text{NC} \\
\text{CN}
\end{array} \\
\Downarrow & \\
\text{5} & \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{Ph} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{CF}_{3} \quad \text{CN} \\
\text{R}^{1} \quad \text{R}^{2} \quad \text{NC} \\
\text{CN}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]

Formulae 6, 7, and 8

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{6} & \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{R} \quad \text{OH}
\end{array} \\
\text{7} & \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{R} \quad \text{OH}
\end{array} \\
\text{8} & \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{Ph} \quad \text{Ph}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]
Scheme 2

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H}_2\text{N}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\text{R} \\
\end{array}\right)\text{OH} & + (\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n & \rightarrow \text{MeOH, r.t.} & 16 \text{ h} \\
\rightarrow \text{R}^1 \begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\end{array} \\
\end{align*}
\]

9a \( n = 1, \text{R} = \text{H} \)
9b \( n = 2, \text{R} = \text{H} \)
9c \( n = 1, \text{R} = \text{Me} \)

(R,S)-9d
(S,S)-9e

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R}^1\text{N} & = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\
\text{b} \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\
c \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH}_2\text{CH(OH)}\text{CH}_3 \\
d \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH(}\text{Et})\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\
e \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH(}\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{-CH(OH)Ph} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\( \text{a)} \) See Table 1

Scheme 3

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R}^1\text{N} & = \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\
\text{b} \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\
c \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH}_2\text{CH(OH)}\text{CH}_3 \\
d \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH(}\text{Et})\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\
e \text{R}^1 & = \text{CH(}\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{-CH(OH)Ph} \\
\end{align*}
\]

13a \( n = 1, \text{R}^3 = \text{Me} \)
13b \( n = 1, \text{R}^3 = \text{Ph} \)
13c \( n = 2, \text{R}^3 = \text{Me} \)

14a \( n = 1, \text{R}^2 = \text{Me} \)
14b \( n = 2, \text{R}^2 = \text{Ph} \)
Scheme 4

\[ \text{H}_2\text{N} \quad (\quad )_n \quad \text{NH}_2 \]
\[ \xrightarrow{10, \text{R}^1\text{-CHO}} \]
\[ \text{15a} \quad n = 1 \]
\[ \text{b} \quad n = 2 \]
\[ \text{c} \quad n = 3 \]
\[ \text{d} \quad n = 5 \]

\[ \xrightarrow{\text{AcOEt, MeOH, 4 days}} \]
\[ \text{17a} \quad n = 1 \]
\[ \text{b} \quad n = 2 \]

\[ \xrightarrow{1) \text{CH}_2\text{O, r.t., MeOH}} \]
\[ \xrightarrow{2) 10, \text{EtOH, reflux}} \]
\[ \text{18a} \quad n = 1, \text{R}^2 = \text{Ph} \]
\[ \text{b} \quad n = 2, \text{R}^2 = \text{Me} \]

\[ \text{a) See Table 2} \]

Scheme 5

\[ \text{19} \quad n = 1 \]
\[ \text{b} \quad n = 3 \]
\[ \text{c} \quad n = 5 \]
Scheme 6

Figure 1
Graphical Abstract

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H}_2\text{N} &+ \text{R}^1\text{N} &\text{EtOH, reflux} &\rightarrow \text{R}^2\text{N} \\
\text{CH}_2\text{O} &+ \text{R}^1\text{N} &\text{Raney-Ni, EtOH, r.t.} &\rightarrow \text{MeN}
\end{align*}
\]